

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY PRESS.

## The Sickles Trial.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The distant press is already largely represented in anticipation of the Sickles trial. There are more reporters here than can be comfortably accommodated with seats, and an additional number are on their way.

Witnesses were yesterday subpoenaed for Monday.

APRIL 3.—To-day the trial of the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, for the killing of Philip Barton Key, begins, and an intense interest is manifested throughout the community in regard to it.

The applications for admission to the dingy little room in the City Hall, where the Criminal Court is held, have been very numerous; but so miserable are the accommodations that the reporters find great difficulty in securing seats.

As to docks or tables or other facilities for reporting this important trial, that is all out of the question.

No more than three or four reporters have been able to get facilities for writing, and therefore the Associated Press is not among them, although application was made by their agent weeks ago; they have, however, ventured on taking seats at the table set apart for the law.

The space within the bar of the Court-room was densely crowded with traversers, jurors, lawyers, reporters and witnesses, and more than the usual number of uniformed police were present. The doors were not thrown wide open to the public, but only persons were admitted to the area usually occupied by spectators. Many outsiders were clamoring for admittance, and a number gained ingress at the windows. While much interest was manifested in Court, there was generally good order.

The judicial preliminaries having been concluded, Mr. Sickles was arraigned and the indictment for the murder of Key read to him. In response to the usual question, he answered in a firm tone, "not guilty."

The traversers jurors were severally called, and accepted or challenged, according to the character of their responses. Out of the panel of thirty jurors, five only were selected and sworn. They were discharged until ten o'clock to-morrow morning, with the caution of the Judge not to speak with, or listen to, any person on the subject of the trial. Seventy-five tallies were ordered to be summoned by the Marshal, and returned at the above-named time, and the Court adjourned.

The counsel for the prisoner are very numerous—consisting of the following gentlemen: E. M. Stanton, of Penn.; James T. Brady, of New York; Daniel R. Keefe, Samuel Chilton, Graham Magruder and Phillips, of Alabama.

Hon. Robert Ould, U. S. District Attorney, and James Carlisle, of the Washington bar, appear for the prosecution. Judge Brewer presided.

When Mr. Sickles was brought into Court he returned the recognition of several of his friends and acquaintances, and took his seat, not beside his counsel, but near the railing that separates the lawyers from the audience.

Mr. Ould begged permission, before the arraignment of the prisoner, to state that Mr. Carlisle was associated with him in the prosecution of the case. This association, was extremely gratifying to him, and he was sure it would also be agreeable to the Court. The indictment was then read to the prisoner, charging him, with the murder of Philip Barton Key, in the city of Washington, on the 27th day of February last.

He was asked the question: Are you guilty, or not guilty?

In a clear, firm tone, he responded: Not guilty.

The task of getting a jury was then commenced. Joseph P. Brien was the first juror called.

The Judge said that he would put the usual question to the jurors touching their impartiality. Mr. Stanton stated that the defense would be satisfied with that course.

Question by the Judge—Have you at any time formed or expressed an opinion in relation to the guilt or innocence of the accused?

Jury—I have.

Question by the Judge—You may retire.

Mr. Phillips, for the defense, proposed to ask the juror whether his opinion was founded on rumor or a knowledge of the facts. If merely founded on rumor, and the juror could form a fair judgment, he contended that he was competent. The defense was anxious to obtain a jury without unnecessary delay.

The Judge permitted the examination to be made in that way.

Q.—Have you formed and expressed an opinion on mere rumor, or on a knowledge of the facts?

Jury—Merely on rumor.

Q.—Would you be able, on hearing the evidence, to render an impartial verdict?

Jury—No, sir; my mind is biased in favor of the prisoner.

Judge—Stand aside.

It might, however, be removed to the railing directly back of the box, and the Marshal would be directed to keep the way open.

Mr. Magruder submitted that if it was not asking too much, it would be desirable to have the prisoner confronted with the juror and with his accusers, so that the accused might conduct his own case, and certainly in such a case he would not be forced to occupy such an out-of-the-way place. They would not ask anything for him on the ground of his public position, or on the ground of his profession, but merely what they would ask for the humblest American citizen. In the various States from where the counsel came, the prisoner is always permitted to occupy a seat beside his lawyers. He asked that such facilities should be extended to this case.

The Judge asked whether the counsel had ever known a man to be tried for murder who was not placed in the dock, but the practice in Virginia, Alabama, New York, and other States, was that the prisoner should sit beside his counsel, and have, if need be, facilities for writing.

The Judge said that he had never seen a man tried for murder who was not placed in the dock, and he had never read of such a case, certainly not in England. He was not disposed to make any distinction in this case.

Mr. Stanton disclaimed a desire to have any distinction made. They would be satisfied with the arrangement made by the Judge.

Instructions to that effect were given to the Marshal, and the Court, at one o'clock, adjourned over till ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

The panel was at length exhausted, and the Judge ordered the Marshal to summon seventy-five tallies for to-morrow. The whole number of jurors that answered to their names was thirty. Of these four were challenged peremptorily, four were disqualified on account of lack of property, seventeen were set aside for other causes, and five were sworn in, as follows: R. H. Arnold, of Washington County, (farmer); John E. Heale, of Washington City, (merchant); Wm. M. S. Hopkins, of Washington City, (furnishing store); Wm. Bored, of Washington City, (shoe manufacturer).

The jurors thus sworn were allowed to separate, but were duly cautioned by the Judge not to speak with or listen to any persons on the subject of the trial.

Mr. Stanton called the attention of the Court to the fact that the prisoner was placed in the box where his counsel had no ready access to him. He asked the Court to order the box to be placed in such a position as would enable Mr. Sickles to confer with his counsel. In point of fact, he might as well remain in jail during the trial of his case as to where he is now placed.

The Judge said that he could not consent to have the prisoner's box placed beside the lawyers. It was the rule to keep it where it was placed.

J. N. Reed, J. G. Garrett, P. R. Wawick, A. Upper, E. Tibbitt and J. L. Dubrow.

The following were absent: R. M. Downing, E. Pendleton, F. Doyle and P. Broadhead.

## From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The President has issued his Proclamation for an extensive sale of public lands in Kansas and Nebraska, during July, August and September next. Secretary Cobb is acting as Attorney-General during the absence of Attorney-General Black.

The Grand Jury, after examining witnesses for a week or two, has made presentations in the case of A. G. Sessman, the late Superintendent of Public Printing; General Cullum, the late Clerk of the House; and P. D. Duval, of Philadelphia. The last-named was a witness before the Select Committee to examine Mr. Sessman's accounts. Should the District Attorney prepare indictments they will not be immediately acted upon by the Grand Jury, that body having been discharged for two weeks. General Cullum, on hearing of the action of the Grand Jury, appeared and gave bail.

The Union of this morning reiterates the declaration that the dangerous controversy which has so long existed between the British Government and the United States, in regard to the construction of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, is now in progress of a satisfactory adjustment.

The number of proposals received for the Southern mail contracts are represented as fully up to the average, and as far as known, the bids are generally at a higher rate than usual.

Ex-Governor Hatch, of New York, is named, among a dozen others, as a candidate for the Commission of Indian Affairs.

Charles A. Appleton, of Maine, committed suicide to-day by drowning himself. He has been subject to temporary fits of mental derangement. His brother, Mr. Appleton, Assistant Secretary of State, took charge of the remains of the deceased.

AVAIL.—Mr. O. Jones, of Iowa, who recently declined the mission to Bogota, telegraphed to the President yesterday, withdrawing his declination. He has been notified to report himself immediately at the War Department.

Evans Rannels, the newly appointed Consul to San Juan del Sur, left Washington this afternoon to go out on the steamer to sail to-morrow for a shipwreck, and will bear dispatches to General Lamar.

It is said that Mr. Mix, the chief Clerk of the Indian Bureau, has been offered the position of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, but declined. He, however, has been appointed Commissioner ad interim, till a successor to Governor Denver shall be selected.

The government will await the ratification of the New Grenadian Congress of the Senate's amendment to the Case-Herran Treaty before it will act on the subject of the tonnage and other taxes provided by the Treaty of 1848, and which General Herran has been journeying here to arrange.

Lieutenant Parrott, of the Navy, has been ordered to report himself to Captain Ingraham for duty, at the Washington National Observatory.

The opinion has been expressed in official quarters that a necessity may occur for an extra session of Congress, owing to the condition of our foreign relations.

A unusually large number of proposals for the Southern mail service are in the form of star bids; that is, that the contractors may carry the mail by any mode they may choose without being confined to particular classes of vehicles. Assurance has been given from various quarters that certain banks will freely advance money on contractors' evidences of service.

## Fugitive Slave Case.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—Before the U. S. Commissioner to-day, the case of the negro, Daniel Webster, who was arrested on Saturday under the Fugitive-slave Law, is being heard on objection.

When the fugitive was taken to the U. S. Commissioner's office, a most exciting scene occurred. Hundreds of people gathered along the route, and there was very evidence of a forcible seizure being determined on.

U. S. Marshal Jenkins made such a movement, however, as left no doubt that the first man who interfered would do so at the cost of his life, and he succeeded in conducting the alleged fugitive before the Commissioner.

On the case was proceeded with, Benjamin Brewster, the counsel for the claimant, read the power of attorney from the widow of French Simpson, deceased of Athensville, Va., and the certificates of the Court. The fugitive was denied by Messrs. Pierce, McKim, Hopper and Earle. They objected to the power of attorney, and to the certificate of the Court of Loudon County, it appeared that the papers submitted were a transcript from and not the full record of the Court.

The evidence for the prosecution closed at nine o'clock this evening, when the counsel for the defense asked for a continuance, not having time to consult with witnesses.

Mr. Brewster argued that the statute enforced summary proceedings, and in an expedient condition, and the law demanded prompt action to shield the claimants from any disastrous results. This was the intent of the law. The Commissioner decided in favor of a continuance, and the case was postponed until Monday.

The witnesses not having seen him for seven or eight years. Adjourned till to-morrow afternoon.

## The Boston and Yarmouth Cable Project.

Boston, April 2.—In the House to-day the bill to amend the Atlantic Telegraph Charter, by reducing the per value of its stock was defeated by a large vote. This company was chartered by the Massachusetts Legislature, in 1854, ostensibly to build a line of telegraph from New York to Halifax, but the corporation never having legally organized, the charter expired by limitation. At the present session, certain telegraph speculators, in order to give the charter vitality, succeeded in getting it before the Legislature for amendment, with the result as above stated. The new line originating with E. S. Tobey and others, for a submarine telegraph from the Coast of Massachusetts to Yarmouth, passed to a third reading in the House to-day. It will probably come up on Monday for enactment. The bill is the same in effect as the one debated and killed in the Senate a few days since.

## Later from Havana.

New York, April 4.—The steamship Canahwa, with dates from Havana to the 30th ult., arrived here this morning.

The papers contain no political news of importance. The Prussian frigate Jeffer was hailed on the 30th ult., bound to New York.

Sugar dull and inactive. Exchange on London 11 per cent. premium; on New York 1/2 @ 1 and 1/4 per cent. discount. Freight improved.

## Steamboat Disaster.

AGUSTA, Ga., April 2.—The steamboat Augusta was burnt last night, forty miles below the Savannah River. Henry Day, engineer, and three negroes were drowned. Seven hundred and eighty bales of cotton, forty barrels of sugar and other produce destroyed. The boat and cargo are a total loss; partly insured in New York.

## Arrival of the Overland Mail.

St. Louis, April 4.—The Overland California Mail, with dates to the 11th ult., arrived here last night. In consequence of the loss of the express-bag, but few papers are received; hence no news.

## New York Bank Statement.

New York, April 4.—The bank statement for the week ending Saturday shows an increase in loans of \$951,000; deposits, \$549,000; circulation \$323,000; net deposits, \$1,394,000.

## Murder and Attempted Suicide.

DETROIT, April 4.—Edward H. Benedict, a resident of this city, stabbed his wife in a fit of jealousy to-day, killing her almost instantly. He afterward attempted to hang himself.

## Connecticut Election.

HARTFORD, April 4.—The Republicans have elected the entire Congressional delegation, as well as the whole State ticket, and a large majority of the Legislature. The following are the successful candidates: Governor, W. A. Buckingham; Lieut. Governor, J. Catlin; Treasurer, R. J. Hand; Secretary, John Boyd; Comptroller, W. H. Bell. The following are the candidates elected in the Congressional Delegation:

First District.—D. Loomis, Republican, in place of Ezra Clark, Jr., Second District.—J. Woodruff, Republican, in place of Emanuel Arnold, Democrat. Third District.—A. Burnham, Republican, in place of Sidney Derry, Republican. Fourth District.—O. S. Ferry, Republican, in place of Wm. D. Bishop, Democrat.

## Municipal Election.

LOUISVILLE, April 4.—At the municipal election on Saturday, the Opposition Mayor was elected by 430 majority. The Council stands: Opposition, 15; Democrats, 6.

St. Louis, April 4.—Incomplete returns from various wards indicate the re-election of O. D. Filley, Republican, for Mayor, by from 1,000 to 1,500 majority. The vote is very large.

## Michigan Election.

DETROIT, April 4.—This city to-day gave the Republican candidate for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, 236 majority.

## Fire at Boston.

BOSTON, April 3.—The Suffolk flour-mills, on Commercial street, were destroyed by fire on Saturday, together with three thousand barrels of flour, a large quantity of grain, etc. The fire was the work of an incendiary. There was an insurance of \$50,000 on the property.

## River News.

NEW ORLEANS, April 2.—There are several bad crevasses in the river, above the city, which threaten great damage. The water is higher than last year.

The river has broken through on the Louisiana side, at Diamond Island, flooding many plantations. There are fears of a break above the city. Five hundred men have been employed to strengthen the levee. The river is nine inches higher than last year at Vicksburg.

St. Louis, April 4.—The river is about stationary at this point. The Illinois is reported rising rapidly, and Missouri falling. Nothing more is heard of the Upper Mississippi. Ice formed Saturday and Sunday nights, and early this morning, and snow fell to the depth of half an inch. The weather is cloudy and quite cold. Mercury standing nearly down to freezing point.

PITTSBURGH, April 4.—The river six feet six inches by the pier-mark, and falling. Weather clear and chilly, with some wind. Arrived: Decatur, Cremona, Marmora and J. H. Dono.

LOUISVILLE, April 4.—The river stationary, with five feet nine inches in the gauge for boats and eight feet four inches in the Canal. Weather cloudy. Mercury 52.

## MARKETS.

Cincinnati Produce Market.

MONDAY EVENING, April 3.

WHEAT.—The market quiet. No new arrivals. Receipts—500 bushels, sold at 85c. No. 1, 85c. No. 2, 84c. No. 3, 83c. No. 4, 82c. No. 5, 81c. No. 6, 80c. No. 7, 79c. No. 8, 78c. No. 9, 77c. No. 10, 76c. No. 11, 75c. No. 12, 74c. No. 13, 73c. No. 14, 72c. No. 15, 71c. No. 16, 70c. No. 17, 69c. No. 18, 68c. No. 19, 67c. No. 20, 66c. No. 21, 65c. No. 22, 64c. No. 23, 63c. No. 24, 62c. No. 25, 61c. No. 26, 60c. No. 27, 59c. No. 28, 58c. No. 29, 57c. No. 30, 56c. No. 31, 55c. No. 32, 54c. No. 33, 53c. No. 34, 52c. No. 35, 51c. No. 36, 50c. No. 37, 49c. No. 38, 48c. No. 39, 47c. No. 40, 46c. No. 41, 45c. No. 42, 44c. No. 43, 43c. No. 44, 42c. No. 45, 41c. No. 46, 40c. No. 47, 39c. No. 48, 38c. No. 49, 37c. No. 50, 36c. No. 51, 35c. No. 52, 34c. No. 53, 33c. No. 54, 32c. No. 55, 31c. No. 56, 30c. No. 57, 29c. No. 58, 28c. No. 59, 27c. No. 60, 26c. No. 61, 25c. No. 62, 24c. No. 63, 23c. No. 64, 22c. No. 65, 21c. No. 66, 20c. No. 67, 19c. No. 68, 18c. No. 69, 17c. No. 70, 16c. No. 71, 15c. No. 72, 14c. No. 73, 13c. No. 74, 12c. No. 75, 11c. No. 76, 10c. No. 77, 9c. No. 78, 8c. No. 79, 7c. No. 80, 6c. No. 81, 5c. No. 82, 4c. No. 83, 3c. No. 84, 2c. No. 85, 1c. No. 86, 0c. No. 87, 0c. No. 88, 0c. No. 89, 0c. No. 90, 0c. No. 91, 0c. No. 92, 0c. No. 93, 0c. No. 94, 0c. No. 95, 0c. No. 96, 0c. No. 97, 0c. No. 98, 0c. No. 99, 0c. No. 100, 0c.

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